

GERMAN ATTACKS COST 20,000 MEN

REPORTS OF THREE DAYS' FIGHTING IN FLANDERS, FRANCE AND ALSACE

BOTH SIDES ARE HEAVY LOSERS

Germans Claim to Have Inflicted Severe Defeat on French at Craonne.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Although no big battles, as battles go in this war, have been fought of late, there have been engagements in all the arenas from Asiatic Turkey to the English Channel in which the losses in men and material probably have been greater in the aggregate than in many of the battles of history.

According to French reports, German attacks against the allied lines in Flanders, France and Alsace on the first three days of the week cost them 20,000 men, to which must be added the losses suffered in repeated attacks on the Russian entrenchments in central Poland.

All attacks in the west, the allies announce, say, failed except near Craonne, where it is admitted the French lost 800 men, largely because of the collapse of an old quarry.

The Germans, on the other hand, assert that they inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Craonne and that they repulsed all French attacks in the Vosges and Upper Alsace, with heavy losses.

While it is evident these attacks and counter attacks cost both sides heavily, they made no great difference in the relative positions of the opposing armies. They convey the intimation, however, that the Germans by no means have given up the idea of delivering a smashing blow at the allied armies.

With the approach of dry weather and the consequent hardening of the ground they brought up new troops with the intention of getting in their blow before the full strength of the Anglo-French forces was ready to meet them. Thus far they have made little, if any, headway but, undismayed, are sending still more troops through Belgium to Ypres and La Bassée, where earlier in the winter they attempted to break their way through to the coast. Knowing, as they must, that the Anglo-French armies have been greatly strengthened since then, they themselves must have increased their striking power.

The allies, however, are confident of their ability to hold their present lines and move forward when all preparations are completed.

In the east interest centres in the Carpathians, where the Austro-Germans have brought up new armies to oppose the Russian invasion of Hungary. According to announcements in Vienna they have recaptured some of the passes the Russians were holding in strength.

While the Russians do not relish giving up any ground gained they declare this is compensated for by the fact that their aggressiveness has compelled the Austro-Germans to postpone the expedition they were preparing to crush Serbia. Russia hopes with her financial position guaranteed by the recent London loan of \$25,000,000, soon will send her army into the field and form the missing link between Russia and Serbia.

The Turks, by bringing up their fifth army corps, have resumed the offensive in the Caucasus, but a Russian report says they have suffered another setback. Nothing further has been heard of the Turkish army invading Egypt.

The British admiralty tonight issued a formal denial of German reports that some British ships had been sunk in Sunday's North Sea naval battle. The admiralty adheres to its former statement that all the British vessels engaged returned safely.

The same department also denies a story from the United States that the German cruiser Von der Tann was sunk by the British battle cruiser Invincible in the South Atlantic and says there has been no engagements between these vessels.

Wheat \$1.57 in New York.
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—May wheat sold in New York at \$1.57 today, the highest since 1898. No. 2 red export basis was quoted at \$1.61 3/4, and No. 1 northern Manitoba, at \$1.63.
Flour prices also advanced. Fancy Minneapolis patents were held at \$8.45 a barrel and standard baker patents at \$7.35 to \$7.45.

Will Oppose Opening Canal.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Formal opening ceremonies at the Panama Canal probably will be postponed from March to July, and President Wilson will go to San Francisco by rail in March and to Panama later, when the naval review will take place. Although no formal announcement of the change in plans has been made, the president has been seen with Secretary Daniels.

NEITHER HAVE LEFT MEXICO CITY

Statement Claims President Garza and the Villa Army Occupy Capitol.

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 28.—Neither Roque Gonzalez Garza, head of the convention government, nor the Villa army has evacuated Mexico City, according to a statement issued today by the Villa military authorities at Juarez. It was declared that Garza, in a telegram sent from the capital, has denied reports of his flight or any danger that the Carranza forces might occupy the city.

The official bulletin said: The provisional president of Mexico, Roque Gonzalez Garza, informed us today that he remains in the City of Mexico where he is continuing the government, emanating from the sovereign convention, and that the capital is not menaced by rebel forces.

"Troops of the division of the north now occupy the following places in the State of Coahuila: Cuatro Ciénegas (the home of General Carranza), Salinas, and Monclova, positions formerly occupied by strong Carranza forces which were utterly defeated. With the occupation of these places the government of Mexico dominates the coal regions of Coahuila State and thus controls sufficient fuel to keep up traffic on all railroads in the republic."

NOW LISTEN AT THIS!
VERA CRUZ, Jan. 28.—"We have recovered Mexico City."

This statement was made officially at the Carranza headquarters here tonight. It is believed, however, that the headquarters will be moved to Mexico City unless the Carranza forces can gain control of virtually the entire country.

The public in Vera Cruz at 6 o'clock tonight were apprised by the ringing of bells of the fact that Mexico City had been taken by the Carranza forces.

LOST ITALIAN SHIP REACHES NEW YORK

Was Believed to Have Gone Down With Twenty-Seven Men Aboard.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Italian steamship Angelo Parodi, which was lost from view of the revenue cutter Itasca Tuesday in a fog and was believed to have gone down with her crew of 27, reached New York today in tow of the Greek steamer Crios. The Parodi had been adrift since January 19, when her supply of coal was exhausted. For four days the Itasca stood by and tried to get a line to the drifting ship. The Parodi's food supply ran out and that increased the crew's sufferings.

During Monday night the Parodi drifted away from the Itasca in thick weather.

The cutter hunted all day Tuesday and yesterday for the ship, and not finding it, sent a wireless message last night to Norfolk expressing belief that the Parodi had sunk about 380 miles off Cape Henry with all on board.

After the Parodi became separated from the Itasca, her officers said today, the Greek steamer Crios sighted her at 3 o'clock in the morning of January 26. The Crios got a line to the helpless vessel and took her in tow.

The rescue of the Parodi is the second one achieved by the Crios in successive voyages. On her previous cruise from New York to Piræus on November 23, the Crios fell in with the British steamer Gripwell, which had lost her propeller and towed her to Gibraltar, 800 miles.

Alabama Bank Closes Its Doors

(By Associated Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 28.—Directors of the Jefferson County Savings Bank announced tonight that the institution had suspended and that its affairs were in the hands of the State banking department.

The bank's capital is \$500,000 and surplus \$250,000. Last summer it moved into its new 25-story office building home which is said to have been only about 50 per cent rented since the outbreak of the war and it is understood this fact contributed largely to the bank's embarrassment.

Stabs Wife to Death Then Drinks Poison

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 28.—After stabbing his wife to death at a sanitarium here today, Ward S. Snyder of Pittsburgh, Pa., son of N. S. Snyder, a wealthy oil man, drank poison and is expected to die. On recovering consciousness at the hospital Snyder attempted to explain his action, but was unable to talk distinctly.

Mrs. Snyder, it is stated, formerly was the wife of a vocal teacher at Chicago from whom she was divorced about three years ago. She had three children.

NO NEED FOR MORE INCOME

LEADERS DECIDE THERE IS NO IMMEDIATE NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATION

BEST TO WAIT 'TILL END OF YEAR

When They Can Better Estimate Effects of War and Decide What to Do.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Administration leaders in conference today with President Wilson decided there was no immediate need for legislation to increase the government's revenues. They agreed that at the end of the fiscal year the government would be in a better position to estimate the effects of the European war and decided what, if anything, should be done.

Secretary McAdoo said tonight he still thought his estimate that at the end of the fiscal year next June, there would be a deficit of \$10,000,000, was substantially correct.

It is understood that suggestions for extension of the war revenue act for six months, and abandonment of the \$34,000,000 river and harbor bill, struck no responsive chord at today's conference. The cabinet officers were said to have made it plain that they had cut their estimates until they could not make further reductions without risking the efficiency of their departments.

The estimates sent to congress December aggregated \$710,000,000 to which \$28,000,000 was to be added for Panama Canal disbursements. Some additional estimates have been sent in since, however, and substantial additions have been made by house committees in drafting the supply bills.

Secretary McAdoo's estimate of revenues exclusive of the postoffice department, was \$728,000,000. This includes \$220,000,000 from customs, \$395,000,000 from ordinary internal revenue, \$54,000,000 from the war tax, and \$19,000,000 from the income and corporation tax.

In a statement on the White House conference, which Majority Leader Underwood and Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriations committee, attended, Mr. McAdoo said that in June, 1915, almost the entire amount of the corporation and personal income tax will be paid, just as in 1914, and "what appears to be a loss in revenue in the meantime, will be overcome."

In support of Secretary McAdoo's statement, officials pointed out that there still was every reason to believe the war tax would produce at least as much as originally was expected from it. Available figures up to December show that 600,000,000 revenue stamps have been sold throughout the country.

Secretary McAdoo's estimate for customs receipts for the coming year \$220,000,000, is about \$72,000,000 under the receipts for the fiscal year 1914. Receipts from that source so far this fiscal year are about \$122,000,000. Treasury officials believe that with a revival of business there may be a marked increase during the next five months.

No accurate data is yet available on which officials can estimate what may be expected this fiscal year from the income tax. Last year it produced about \$60,000,000 from corporations and individuals.

Officials are determined to make an active search for tax dodgers and have discovered ways in which they hope to bring out several millions of dollars. Many large corporations have given the treasury department lists of their stockholders to whom dividends are paid, and that is expected to be of great value in income tax collections.

The effect the European war and financial conditions in the United States may have on returns from the income tax also is being considered. How marked that effect may be, officials do not pretend to know.

The net balance in the treasury tonight was about \$56,000,000. It slowly is dropping, and some officials are inclined to believe that if the ship purchase bill becomes law the government will issue Panama Canal 3 per cent bonds to provide the \$10,000,000 to buy stock in the shipping corporation it creates. Mr. McAdoo said tonight he had not taken up that question. The secretary has authority to issue canal bonds to the amount of \$240,569,000 if necessary.

Negotiating Purchase of Another Steamer

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Edward N. Britling, owner of the steamship Dacia, which Great Britain has announced it would seize if it sailed from Galveston as contemplated, with a cargo of cotton, is negotiating with the Ward Line for purchase of the steamer Segura. His intention is to convert the Segura, a passenger ship, into a cotton carrying freighter.

REPORTS VERY CONTRADICTORY

HARD TO DECIDE THE EXACT SITUATION IN MEXICO

STATE DEPARTMENT ISSUES SUMMARY

One Dispatch Says Government Has Left Capital, Another Claims Some Remain.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Contradictory advices on the Mexican situation reached the state department today. One dispatch declaring that the convention government had departed for the south was supplemented by a consular message saying General Palafox, a Zapata chieftain, and 4,000 men, intended to resist the approaching Carranza forces. The Carranza agency claimed to have news that Roque Gonzalez Garza, head of the convention government, had gone to Cuernavaca as Zapata's prisoner, and not of his own volition, but this was denied by Enrique C. Lorente, convention representative here.

The following summary of conditions was issued today by the state department:

Advices from Mexico City dated January 27, 9 a. m., state that the Zapata forces evacuated the city early in the morning, going to Cuernavaca. So far as is known no foreigners have been molested.

A telegram from Mexico City dated January 27, 5 p. m., states that General Palafox, Minister Gomez and a number of the convention remained in Mexico City after the evacuation. The provisional president and staff are said to have left later in the day. Palafox and Gomez have issued a manifesto stating that they assume military and civil authority of the city and will protect it against the enemy. Nothing definite appears to be known regarding the entry of Constitutional forces into Mexico City.

The department is in receipt of a report dated January 19 from Monterey stating that there has been no disorder there since the arrival of General Angeles; that confidence has been restored among the people.

A telegram dated January 25 from Monterey reports conditions practically as above stated. The message states that the military authorities and the chamber of commerce have brought in a supply of corn and beans to relieve, to some extent, the food shortage. With funds that have been donated for the purpose, the consul-general has purchased some beans for the poorest families, which are being supplied with small quantities of corn and beans pending the arrival of other food supplies.

As late as January 27 the troops of General Angeles were still in control at Monterey and trains were arriving there from Torreon and Saltillo.

The convention agency announced tonight that dispatches had been received announcing that convention troops under General Rosillo Hernandez had captured Lampacitos, Salinas and Monclova, in the state of Coahuila, gaining complete control of the coal region of that state.

Yesterday in the Legislature

SPECIAL TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
COLUMBIA, Jan. 28.—All bills relating to compulsory education were made special order in the senate for next Tuesday morning.

Besides passing the bill to repeal the cotton acreage reduction law already passed by the house, the senate disposed of a large number of local matters. The house sent the prohibition referendum bill to third reading by a vote of 99 to 17 after voting down all amendments intended to postpone or defeat the measure.

Both branches meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tonight the legislature adjourned and the inauguration of William Spencer Curran as president of the University was held in the hall of the house, Governor Manning presiding.

Steamer Sent to Prize Court

LONDON, Jan. 28.—(10:20 p. m.)—The Danish steamer Kentucky, which sailed from New York November 30 for Copenhagen and was detained December 17 at Kirkwall, later being transferred to Leith, cleared for Copenhagen January 22. Previously 250 tons of meat had been removed from the vessel and sent to a prize court.

Highest Since Civil War.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 28.—Ten thousand bushels of May blue stem wheat sold at \$1.55 on the Portland exchange today. The price is 4 cents over the record established several days ago and is the highest since the civil war.

PAID \$200 FOR FALSE AFFIDAVIT

Atlanta Minister Receives This Amount For Signing Statement in Frank Case.

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—The Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, formerly pastor of a local church, today testified he was paid \$200 for signing a false affidavit in connection with the Leo M. Frank case. Mr. Ragsdale was the first witness in the trial of Dan S. Lehon, Southern manager of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency; Arthur Thurman, a lawyer, and C. C. Teddar, a former policeman, who are charged with subornation of perjury. It is alleged they procured false affidavits from Ragsdale and R. L. Barber, shortly after Frank's extraordinary motion for a new trial was filed.

In the affidavits Ragsdale and Barber declared they overheard James Conley, a negro, tell another negro that he had killed a girl in the factory where Mary Phagan was murdered. The former pastor still was on the witness stand when court adjourned for the day. He testified to alleged meetings with the defendants when he said the affidavit was discussed, described the signing of the document in the office of Luther Z. Kossor, who was one of Frank's principal counsel, and told of the alleged payment of the money later. He also testified that the night he received the money "a man rode up to my house on a motorcycle and told my sons to tell their father not to say anything to anybody unless it was a Burns man."

Officials Plead Not Guilty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Isaac E. Chapman, vice president, and William L. Chapman, secretary of the Merritt and Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, pleaded not guilty today in federal court to an indictment charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. They were allowed until February 18 to change the pleas should they desire. They furnished bonds of \$5,000 each.

EIGHT SURVIVORS REACH NEW YORK

Crews of Wrecked Steamer Cling to Wreckage For Three Days.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Eight of the survivors of two shipwrecked vessels were brought to New York today by the disabled freight steamer Algonquin, of the Clyde Line, which arrived in tow of her sister ship, the Cherokee. The Algonquin picked up the men before she developed propeller trouble on her way from Santo Domingo to New York.

Seven of the rescued men comprised the captain and crew of the American schooner Frederick Rosner, which became waterlogged in a storm December 13 while en route from Jamaica for Stamford, Conn. The eighth man was the purser of the Norwegian steamer Anita, bound from Halifax for Kingston, which was wrecked on North Calcas reef December 26. The crew of the steamer were saved.

Captain Swain, of the Rosner, said that when his schooner became dismantled by a gale the crew tried to put to sea, but their boats were smashed and for three days the men clung to the drifting wreck. Finally they were sighted by the steamer Iroquois, which landed them at Turk's Island.

10,302 Lose Lives In R. R. Accidents

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—During the year ending June 30, last, a total of 10,302 persons, including 265 passengers, lost their lives in accidents on railroads and in railroad shops reporting to the interstate commerce commission. In addition 192,662 persons were injured of whom 15,121 were passengers.

In the preceding year 10,964 persons, including 463 passengers were killed and 200,308 persons, including 16,539 passengers, were injured.

Still Evidence of Bodies Abroad.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 28.—While life savers were still unable to reach the stranded yacht off Diamond Shoals, supposed to be the Idler, they discovered grim evidence that the bodies of the crew of the unknown craft may still be on board.

President Wilson's Barge Tested Out

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 28.—A 40-foot barge of mahogany and highly polished nickel, built at the navy yard here for the use of President Wilson during his intended visit with the battleship fleet to the Panama-Pacific exposition, was given speed trials today. The craft developed a speed of 18.33 knots. It will be sent to Hampton Roads when finished to be along aboard the battleship New York.

IMMIGRATION BILL VETOED

PRESIDENT OBJECTS TO THE LITERACY TEST FOR ADMISSION OF ALIENS

THIRD PRESIDENT TO VETO MEASURE

Senate Leaders Insist There Will Be No Trouble in Repassing the Bill.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill today because of the literacy test for admission of aliens. His message was referred to the house immigration committee, whose chairman, Representative Burnett, will move next Thursday that the measure be passed over the veto.

Much informal discussion among members of the house followed receipt of the veto, and there were many who believed the two-thirds majority required to repass the bill could not be procured. Immigration bills containing literacy tests were vetoed by President Cleveland and by President Taft, but both times failed of repassage.

Senate leaders insist there would be no trouble in repassing the bill in the upper house. That was done in the Taft administration but the lower house failed to muster a two-thirds majority.

In his veto message President Wilson told the house, which originated the bill, that he had no pride of opinion on the question and that he was not "foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen representatives know them." He asked, however, whether the bill rested "upon the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people," and pointed out that no political party ever had "avowed a policy of restriction in this fundamental matter, gone to the country on it and been commissioned to control its legislation."

President Wilson's message was as follows:

"It is with unaffected regret that I find myself constrained by clear conviction to return this bill (H. R. 6060, 'An Act to Regulate the Immigration of Aliens to and the Residence of Aliens in the United States') without my signature.

"Not only do I feel it to be a serious matter to exercise the power of veto in any case, because it involves opposing the single judgment of the president to the judgment of a majority of both houses of the congress, a step which no man, who realizes his own liability to error, can take without great hesitation, but also because this particular bill is in so many important respects admirable, well conceived and desirable.

"Its enactment into law would undoubtedly enhance the efficiency and improve the methods of handling the important branch of the public service to which it relates. But candor and a sense of duty with regard to the responsibility so clearly imposed upon me by the constitution in matters of legislation, leave me no choice but to dissent.

"In two particulars of vital consequence this bill embodies a radical departure from the traditional and long established policy of this country, a policy in which our people have conceived the very character of their government to be expressed, the very mission and spirit of the nation in respect of its relations to the people of the world outside their borders. It seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find no where else the right and opportunity of constitutional salvation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men; and it excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied, without regard to their character, their purposes, or their national ancestry.

"Restrictions like these adopted earlier in our history as a nation would very materially have altered the course and cooled the humane ardor of our politics. The right of natural asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose, who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils.

"The children and the compatriots of these illustrious Americans must stand amazed to see the representatives of their nation now resolved, in the fullness of our national strength and at the maturity of our great institutions, to risk turning such men back from our shores without test of quality or purpose. It is difficult for me to believe that the full effect of this feature of the bill was realized when it was framed and adopted, and it is impossible for me to assent to it."

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